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Plant Pest News

MEDITERRANEAN FRUIT FLY SITUATION IN CALIFORNIA

While commercial groves and other significant agricultural areas in California remained uninfested by Mediterranean fruit fly, finds in noncommercial urban areas increased sharply. The first aerial treatment, using malathion bait spray, was applied to about 410 sq km (160 sq mi) of infested area in Santa Clara and San Mateo Counties. This treatment was completed on July 20. The second treatment began July 23, and as of July 29, 694 sq km (268 sq mi) had been treated. No sterile flies were released during this treatment period. A third treatment is scheduled to begin the first week of August.

Emergency regulations to limit movement of host commodities are in effect in Santa Clara, San Mateo, and Alameda Counties. Road stations are being operated 24 hours a day on all major highways out of the quarantine area. Inspectors have been stationed at airports and bus and train terminals to screen all passenger baggage leaving the regulated areas.

Although many larval properties are being reported, mainly in Santa Clara County, only one adult native Mediterranean fruit fly has been found since June 6. This specimen, a male, was trapped in Los Altos. During 1981, 1 male and 49 females have been trapped and 164 larval properties have been reported. As of July 20, a total of 4.159 billion sterile flies had been released since the beginning of the program.

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Asses Staff*

NATIONAL SURVEY FOR HONEY BEE MITE PLANNED

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8393

Urged by State apiarists, honey bee associations, and Agricultural Research Service (ARS) scientists, the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) will coordinate a national survey for parasitic mites of honey bee, Apis mellifera, this year. The recent discovery of honey bee mite, Acarapis woodi (Rennie), in Mexico only 241 km (150 mi) from the Texas border poses a serious threat to the honey bee industry. Also, the purported detection of varroa mite, Varroa jacobsoni Oudemans, in Maryland in 1979 resulted in exporters of queen bees losing some European markets.

A. woodi steadily weakens a colony until it becomes unproductive or dies. If introduced into North America, the mites would be a particular menace because of the large number of bee colonies used for pollination purposes (Anonymous 1957). No effective treatment has been found.

A. woodi infests only Apis mellifera and Indian bee (Apis cerana var. indica) (Anonymous 1957). They enter the host through the first thoracic spiracle. They can spend their entire life inside one host but will leave a dead bee to seek a new host.

An estimated 5 percent of the colonies in the United States will be examined, especially in those States where migratory beekeeping is practiced and where package bees and queens are produced and in those States bordering Mexico.

APHIS will coordinate the survey in the 50 States and territories (Puerto Rico, Mariana, American Samoa, Virgin Islands, and Guam). Each State will determine which apiaries are to be sampled. The ARS, Bioenvironmental Bee Laboratory, Beltsville, MD, has agreed to examine all the bee samples. The results of the survey will be released as a joint APHIS and ARS publication.

This mite is known from many countries in Europe and on the British Isles. It is also distributed in Argentina, Uruguay, India (Anonymous 1957), and recently, Mexico.

References

Anonymous. Bee mite (Acarapis woodi Rennie). Coop. Econ. Insect Rep. 7 (36):733-734; 1957.

Phillips, E. F. The occurrence of diseases of adult bees, II. Department Circular 287. Washington, DC: Bureau of Entomology, U.S. Department of Agriculture; November 1923. 34 p.

ACTIONS PLANNED FOR MAIZE CYST NEMATODE

H. L. Ford, Deputy Administrator, Plant Protection and Quarantine (PPQ), has approved the following actions against maize cyst nematode, Heterodera zea, recommended by the New Pest Advisory Group (NPAG):

1. PPQ and Maryland State Department of Agriculture will conduct a cooperative delimiting survey in the major corn-growing areas of Maryland as soon as the corn is harvested.

2. PPQ will make maize cyst nematode detection methodology information and identification literature available to all States and also encourage States to conduct detection surveys in corn-growing areas.

3. PPQ will ask ARS to initiate research to develop information concerning economic impact, range, survival potential, biology, etc., of maize cyst nematode. (This research, according to B. G. Lee, Pest Programs, PPQ, was already underway as of July 21.)

4. Federal emergency regulations are delayed until delimiting survey is completed and detection data received from other States have been analyzed.

5. The NPAG will reconvene to review analysis and provide future recommendations.

For the first find of Heterodera zea, see Plant Pest News 1(2).

COCCOIDEA SPECIES OF PUERTO RICO

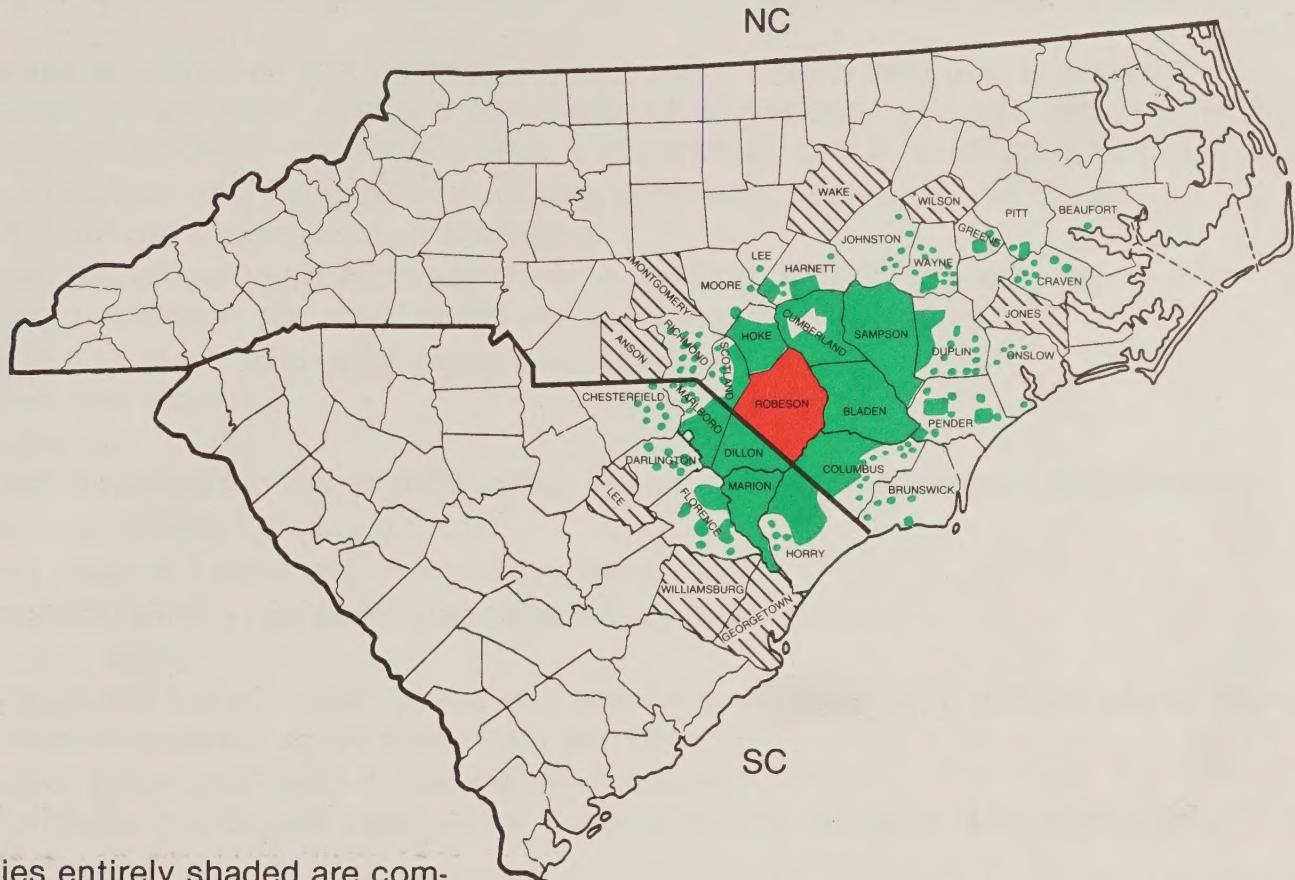
"A List of the Coccoidea Species (Homoptera) of Puerto Rico." S. Nakahara and C. E. Miller, PPQ, APHIS, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Beltsville, MD 20705 and Hyattsville, MD 20782. Proc. Entomol. Soc. Wash. 83(1):28-39; 1981.

A total of 128 species (72 genera and 10 families) of Coccoidea known to occur in Puerto Rico is alphabetically arranged by family, genus, and species. Synonyms are included. Seven of the species are reported for the first time.

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Witchweed Quarantines



Counties entirely shaded are completely regulated; counties partially shaded are partially regulated.

 Generally infested area —
State and Federal regulations
(Eradication treatments not in
progress or planned)

 Suppressive area —
State and Federal regulations
(Suppressive treatments in
progress or planned)

 Eradicated —
regulations removed

Restrictions are imposed on movement of regulated articles from a regulated area.

1. From red into or through green or white.
2. From green into or through white.
3. Green into green.
4. Within green.*

*if required by an authorized inspector

Consult your State and Federal plant protection inspector or your county agent for assistance regarding exact areas under regulation and requirements for moving regulated articles. For detailed information see 7 CFR 301.80 for quarantine and regulations.

See reverse side for list of regulated articles

The Following Regulated Articles Require a Certificate or Permit Year-Round Except as Indicated

1. Soil, compost, decomposed manure, humus, muck, and peat, separately or with other things; sand; and gravel.
*Soil samples shipped to approved laboratories do not require attachment of certificate or permit.**
2. Plants with roots.
3. Grass sod.
4. Plant crowns and roots for propagation.
5. True bulbs, corms, rhizomes, and tubers of ornamental plants.
6. Root crops, except those from which all soil has been removed.
7. Peanuts in shells and peanut shells, except boiled or roasted peanuts.
8. Small grains and soybeans.
*Small grains are exempt** if harvested in bulk or into new or treated containers, and if the grains and containers for the grains have not come in contact with the soil, or if they have been cleaned at a designated facility.**
Soybeans are exempt when determined by an inspector that the soybeans were grown, harvested, and handled in a manner to prevent contamination from witchweed seed.
9. Hay, straw, fodder, and plant litter of any kind.
10. Seed cotton and gin trash.
*Seed cotton is exempt if moving to a designated gin.**
11. Stumpwood.
12. Long green cucumbers, cantaloupes, peppers, squash, tomatoes, and watermelons, except those from which all soil has been removed.
13. Pickling cucumbers, string beans, and field peas.
*Pickling cucumbers, string beans, and field peas are exempt** if washed free of soil with running water.*
14. Cabbage, except firm heads with loose outer leaves removed.
15. Leaf tobacco, except flue-cured lead tobacco.
16. Ear corn, except shucked ear corn.
17. Used crates, boxes, burlap bags, cotton picking sacks, and other used farm products containers.
18. Used farm tools.
*Used farm tools are exempt** if cleaned free of soil.*
19. Used mechanized cultivating equipment and used harvesting equipment.
*Used mechanized cultivating equipment is exempt** if cleaned free of soil.*
20. Used mechanized soil-moving equipment.
*Used mechanized soil-moving equipment is exempt** if cleaned free of soil.*
21. Any other products, articles, or means of conveyance, of any character whatsoever, not covered by the above when it is determined by an inspector that they present a hazard of spread of witchweed and the person in possession thereof has been so notified.

*Information as to designated laboratories, facilities, gins, oil mills, and processing plants may be obtained from an inspector.

**Exempt if not exposed to infestation after cleaning or other prescribed handling.



Plant Pest News

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Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service
Plant Protection and Quarantine
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